BRUTMAN, Ye.I.; NIKOLAYEVA, V.L.; KREYTSEROVA, D.I.; SILAKOVA, Ye.Ya.

Clinical laboratory study of diseases which cause suspicion of Rickettsial infection. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.1:44-45 Ja '54. (MLRA 7:2)

1. Iz Odesskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. Mechnikova, kliniki infektsionnykh bolezney Instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i portovoy laboratorii. (Rickettsia)

SOMOVA, A.G.; GERASYUK, L.G.; AFANAS'YEVA, M.K.; SILAKOVA, Ye.Ya.; AZAROVA, A.G.; ALANIYA, I.I.; KOSAREVA, A.V.; SOLOV'EVA, A.V.; KRASNOVA, N.V.

Problem of endemic rat typhus on the Black Sea coast. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 31 no.2:51-56 F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Iz Rostovskogo-na-Donu nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR i portovych protivochumnykh laboratoriy v Odesse, Batumi i Novorossiyske.
(TYPHUS MURINE epidemiol.)
(TYPHUS veterinary)
(RATS diseases)

LANSKOY, Ye.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SILANOV, V.I., inzh.

Rigidity of automatic cold upsetting machines. Vest.mash. 40 no.3:56-59 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Forging machinery)

LANSKOY, Ye.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SILANOV, V.I., inzh.

"Rigid" shock in operating an automatic cold upsetting machine. Vest.mash. 41 no.4:44-49 Ap '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Forging machinery)

LANSKOY, Ye.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; SILANOV, V.I., inzh.

Rigidity and loads of automatic two-stroke and multiposition cold-upsetting machines. Vest.mash. 41 no.9:45-51 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)
(Forging machinery)

AZAREVICH, G.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; SILANOV, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Finishing and strengthening machining of holes of unequal rigidity by plastic deformation. Trakt. i sel'khozmash. 33 no.4:37-40 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii traktornogo i sel'skokhozyaystvennogo mashinostroyeniya.
(Metals--Finishing)

POLYAKOVA, N.; SILANOVA, A. [Sylanova, H.]

Congress of delegates of the All-Union Biochemical Society.
Ukr.biokhim.zhur. 31 no.3:467-469 '59. (MIRA 12:9)
(BIOCHEMICAL SOCIETIES)

SILANOVA, A. K.

Method of isolation of DDT in food products. Gig. sanit., Moskva No. 6, June 50. p. 49-50

1. Of the Laboratory of the Bureau of Forensic-Medical Certification, Ministry of Public Health Belorussian SSR.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

L 41857-65 EPA/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/EWA(c) Pas-4/Pr-4/Pt-7 WW/JWD S/ 35
ACCESSION NR AM5004511 BOOK EXPLOITATION 34
B+1

Silant'yev, Anatoliy Ivanovich (Engineer-Colonel)

Solid rocket fuels (Tverdyye raketnyye topliva), Moscow, Voyenizdat M-va obor. SSSR, 1964, 075 p. illus. 10,000 copies printed. Series note: Za voyenno-tekhnicheskiye znaniya. Raketnaya tekhnika.

TOPIC TAGS: solid rocket propellant, solid rocket engine, solid propellant combustion

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: Of all the rocket fuels used at present or proposed for the future, solid rocket fuels or, as they were called earlier, rocket powders, are the most ancient. In the first primitive rockets which appeared long ago, black gun powder--solid rocket fuel--was burned. At present, new compositions of solid fuels which approximate liquid fuels with respect to their energy properties have been discovered. The servicing of rockets with solid propellant engines is considerably simpler than for liquid propellant rockets. All this has caused renewed interest among rocket builders in solid rocket fuels. This book is devoted to a description of the compositions of rocket fuels, their energy and service properties. The book is written from material of the domestic and foreign open press and is intended for soldiers, sergeants, students in

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military schools, and for a broad audience of readers interested in rocket technology.

TABLE OF CONTENTS [abridged]:

Introduction — 3
Ch. I. General information — 8
Ch. II. Compositions of solid fuels — 13
Ch. III. Service properties of fuels — 40
Ch. IV. Combustion of solid rocket propellants — 52

SUBMITTED: 29May64

SUB CODE: PR

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

SILANT'YEV, A.K; KHAYKINA, B.G; KOSTSOVA, Z.A; POLYAKOVA, L.A.

Application of tourniquet for obtaining penicillin concentration in the extremities. Vest. Khir. Grekova 70 no.4:6-9 1950. (CLML 20:1)

1. Of the Departments of Operative Surgery and Microbiology of Chkalov State Medical Institute (Director — I. I. Kositsyn).

AUTHORS: ... Silant'yev, A. N., ...

TITLE: γ-Spectrum of Lu^{171} (γ-Spektr Lu^{171})

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya fizicheskaya, 1958, Vol. 22, Nr 7, pp. 839-840 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The isotope Lu^{171} was produced by the irradiation of a tantalum target with fast protons. Then the rare earths were separated from the tantalum target by chemical methods. Lu was separated from the rare earths by chromatographic methods. The main activity of the preparation originates from Lu^{169}, 170. Lu^{169} is transformed into Yb^{169} by the decay. Yb^{169}, on the other hand, decays with a half-life of 30 days into Tu^{169}. The half-life of Lu^{169}, and Lu^{170} is about 2 days. In order to purify Lu from these isotopes it was stored for about one month and then purified chromatographically from Yb. This preparation essentially only contained Lu which exhibited a half-life of about 8 days. Almost no radioactive substances with another half-life were contained in the preparation. The γ-spectrum of the preparation was investigated by means of a scintillation spectrometer. The spectrum obtained was decomposed into com-

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γ-Spectrum of Lu^{171}

ponents according to the method proposed by D. Maeder (Mader) (Ref 7). The lines at 45o and 55o keV are within the range of the Compton "tail" (khvost) of the strong γ-lines at 65o and 73o keV. The γ-line at 75 keV is located in the decreasing part of the strong line of the characteristic radiation. In the measurement of the soft γ-radiation by means of the scintillation spectrometer two peaks were obtained in the output: One main peak corresponding to the energy of the incident γ-radiation and a side-peak which is shifted towards small energies with respect to the main peak. It was found that the relative intensities of the γ-radiation at 65 + 75,8, 90,6 and 181,7 keV well agree with the values computed in references 4 and 5. The investigation was performed in the laboratory of G. V. Gorshkov. A. N. Murin made available the Lu-preparation. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 9 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut im. V.G.Khlopina Akademii nauk SSSR (Radium Institute imeni V.G. Khlopin, AS USSR)

57-28-6-32/34

AUTHOR: Silant'yev, A. N.

TITLE: Utilization of the Automatic Electronic Potentiometer EPPV -51 for a Scintillation Spectrograph (Ispol'zovaniye elektronnogo avtomaticheskogo potentsiometra EPPV -51 dlya stsintillyatsionnogo spektrografa)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Tekhnicheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 28, Nr 6, pp. 1349 - 1357 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Thanks to the high sensitivity of a scintillation counter with respect to gamma rays it is a very useful apparatus for measuring small activities that cannot be measured by other methods. By means of a scintillation spectrometer it is possible to record gamma rays within the range of some kiloelectron volts up to several megaelectron volts (Reference 7) and to compare the relative intensity of gamma lines (Reference 5). In the present paper the method of recording the gamma-ray spectrum is completed. The block scheme of a scintillation spectrometer is shown (figure 1). In the spectrometer described the crystal NaJ(Tl), the photomultiplier FEU -19 and an amplifier that was not overcharged were used, (Reference 8). The use of an auto-

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Utilization of the Automatic Electronic Potentiometer EPPV-51 for a Scintillation Spectrograph 57-28-6-32/34

matic electronic potentiometer EPPV-51 as recorder was found to be an essential improvement of the gamma spectrometer. The sensitivity of the apparatus can be modified by altering the amount of resistance at the integrator output. A basic scheme of the integrator is shown (figure 2). As seen from the table, the measurements carried out by the authors agree well with the data obtained by other authors. By putting together all spectral components a spectrum is obtained which is a near approach to the experimental spectrum. Slight differences can be explained by the fact that diffuse radiation was not taken into account. When measuring the spectra of known radioactive substances it is possible to determine the presence of radioactive admixtures and to evaluate their relative intensity. The suggested method offers great advantages. Without impairing the accuracy of the data obtained it relieves the operator of the tedious task of having to note down measuring results repeatedly and of having to adjust the apparatus to certain energy values. The apparatus is not adjusted to the discrete series of the energy values of gamma rays, but it passes through

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the entire spectrum without interruption. The construction of an experimental spectrum according to numerical data is now superfluous. The author thanks G. V. Gorshkov for his collaboration. There are 9 figures and 11 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Leningrad, Radium Institut imeni V. G. Khlopin, AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: October 25, 1956

1. Potentiometers—Applications 2. Scintillation counters—Performance 3. Gamma ray spectrum analyzers—Design 4. Gamma ray spectrum analyzers—Equipment

SOV/56-34-3-6/55

AUTHOR: Silant'yev, A. N.

TITLE: The Decay Scheme of Ba^{140} (Skhema raspada Ba^{140})

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal Eksperimental'noy i Teoreticheskoy Fiziki, 1958, Vol. 34, Nr 3, pp. 569-573 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author here examines the spectrum of the γ-rays of Ba^{140} by means of a scintillation-γ- spectrometer. In the radiation source constantly a mixture of the radioactive isotopes of Ba^{140} and of La^{140} is present. Barium was cleaned from lanthanum by precipitation of lanthanum from a barium solution. One drop of the filtered solution was deposited on a colloid film and dried out. The quantity of La^{140} was determined from its 800 keV line. From the spectrum of the Ba^{140} with La^{140} - admixture the spectrum of La^{140} was subtracted and the remaining spectrum is here illustrated by a diagram. Beside the already before known γ-radiation a γ-radiation with an energy of about 230 keV was found, this probably represents the scattered radiation. The measured relative intensities of the γ-radiation are given in a table. Other diagrams illustrate 3 spectra of γ-rays, which coincide with the β-rays of various energies, and also the spectra of the γ-rays, which coin-

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The Decay Scheme of Ba^{140}

cide with the γ-rays of various energies. If the coefficient of the internal conversion of the γ-transition at the energy 54o keV is known the results of this work can be compared with the results by J. Cork et al. (reference 2) and one can try to estimate the coefficients of the internal conversion for the remaining transitions. The share of the X-rays in the γ-transition with the energy 3o keV can be neglected. Also the conversion modifies only little the relative intensities of the hard γ-transitions, but it charges much the transitions with the energy 3o keV. The transition with the energy 45o keV leads to the first excited level with an excitation energy of 3o keV. The γ-rays with the energy 54o keV coincide with the γ-rays of an energy 3o keV. Finally the decay scheme which corresponds to the results of this work is given.
There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Radiyevyy institut Akademii nauk SSSR (Radium Institute of the AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 7, 1957.

Card 2/2

S/048/60/024/009/014/015
B013/B063

AUTHOR: Silant'yev, A. N.

TITLE: Pulse Recording by a Magnetic Tape Recorder and an Automatic Recording Potentiometer

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960, Vol. 24, No. 9, pp. 1165-1168

TEXT: The present paper describes an apparatus designed for recording pulse spectra on a magnetic tape recorder or an automatic potentiometer. Pulses are recorded by a magnetic tape recorder when the emission of short-lived radioactive substances is measured and a multichannel pulse-height analyzer cannot be used. The circuit diagram was developed for a magnetic tape recorder of the type "МЕЛОДИЯ" (Melodiya). Pulses are recorded by the automatic potentiometer when the emission of a radioactive material of low activity is measured, or when working with coincidence circuits. The unit of the coupling-hysteresis effect (blok zatyagivaniya) consists of three stages of the coupling-hysteresis effect and two control stages (Fig. 1). The pulses are recorded by the magnetic tape

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KHONGAUZ, V.A.; BAGDASAR'YAN, Kh.S.; Prinimala uchastiye: A.N. SILANT'YEVA.

Excitation of energy transfer and sensitization of chemical reactions during the radiolysis of organic disulfide solutions. Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.5:1136-1139 Je '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L.Ya. Karpova. Predstavleno akademikom S.S. Medvedevym.
(Sulfides) (Radiation)
(Force and energy)

SILANT'YEV, A. N.

Cand Phys-Math Sci, Diss -- "Study of gamma-radiation from the isotopes J^{131}, Rh^{106}, Mo^{90}, Ce^{144}, Pr^{144}, Eu 155 and Ba^{140}". Leningrad, 1961. 7 pp, 20 cm (Leningrad Order of Lenin State U imeni A. A. Zhdanov), 180 copies, Not for sale, 12 ref in bibl at end of text (KL, No 9, 1961, p 176, No 24264). [61-53040]

SILANT'YEV, A.N.

Measurement of the γ-quantium numbers per decay event of Mo^{99}.
Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.2:270-271 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina AN SSSR.
(Molybdenum--Isotopes) (Gamma rays)

KUZNETSOV, B.S.; SILANT'YEV, A.N.

Measurements of the γ-quantum numbers per decay event of Ba^{140} and Pr^{144}. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.2:272-273 F '61. (MIRA 14:3)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V. G. Khlopina AN SSSR.
(Barium—Isotopes) (Praseodymium—Isotopes)

SILANT'YEV, A.N.; KUZNETSOV, B.S.

Number of gamma-ray quanta counted per decay event of Ce^{144} and Eu^{155}. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. fiz. 25 no.9:1186-1187 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Radiyevyy institut im. V.G. Khlopina AN SSSR.
(Gamma rays)
(Europium—Decay)
(Cerium—Decay)

SILANT'YEV, A.N.

Calibration of a scintillation gamma-spectrometer for absolute measurements. Prib. i tekh. eksp. 8 no.5:44-48 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

BARANOV, I. A.; SILANT'YEV, A. N.

"Gamma Radiations of U^{233}."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

Radiyevyy Institut (Radium Inst)

Ba[illegible], I. A.; IVANOV, R. B.; KRIVOKHATSKIY, A. S.; NEDOVESOV, V. G.; SILANT'YEV, A. N.

"Gamma Radiations of Cm^{242} and Cm^{243}."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 64.

Radiyevyy Institut (Radium Inst)

S/0048/64/028/002/0237/0238

ACCESSION NR: AP4024043

AUTHOR: Baranov, I.A.; Silant'yev, A.N.

TITLE: Gamma radiation from U^{233} /Report, Fourteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tbilisi 14 to 22 Feb. 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.2, 1964, 237-238

TOPIC TAGS: γ-ray spectrum, γ-α coincidence spectrum, conversion coefficient, U^{233}

ABSTRACT: The γ-radiation from U^{233} was investigated in 1952 by West, Dawson and Mandelberg (Philos.Mag.43,875,1952) by means of a proportional counter. In 1960 Ye. F.Trot'yakov and others (Zhur.eksp.i teor.fiz.37,19,917,1960) investigated the conversion electron spectrum by means of a magnetic spectrometer. In the present work the γ-radiation from U^{233} was investigated by the method of α-γ coincidences. The γ-rays were detected by a scintillation spectrometer with an NaI crystal. The α-particles were detected by means of an α-spectrometer with an AuSi surface barrier detector. The activity of the U^{233} source, which was deposited on an aluminum backing, was about 0.03 microcurie. It was located at a distance of 1.0 cm from the NaI crystal and 0.5 cm from the silicon counter. The γ-ray pulses in coincidence with

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024043

the α-particles were analyzed by means of an AI-100 100-channel pulse height analyzer. The γ-ray spectrum obtained in this manner is shown in the figure (Enclosure). There is evident an integral peak due to 43 and 55 keV γ-rays and a peak corresponding to 97 keV γ-rays; in addition, there is evident a hump in the 120 keV region. Using the data of West, Dawson and Mandelberg and the present results there were evaluated the absolute intensities of the 43 and 55 keV γ-rays: 0.07 and 0.1%, respectively. On the basis of the present data and the conversion electron spectrum of Ye.F.Tret'yakov et al there were calculated the L, M and N shell conversion coefficients. These are listed in a table. The data obtained in the present study are in good agreement with the results of B.S.Dzhelepov, R.B.Ivanov, V.G.Nedovesov and B. NShishin (Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.fiz.23,788,1959) on α-decay of U^{233}. Orig.art.has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03Oct63 DATE ACQ: 08Apr64 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: NS NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 001

Card 2/3

S/0048/64/028/002/0394/0395

ACCESSION NR: AP4024066

AUTHOR: Berdikov, V.V.; Silant'yev, A.N.

TITLE: Gamma radiation from Pa^{233} /Report, Thirteenth Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Kiev 25 Jan to 2 Feb 1963/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya, Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.2, 1964, 394-395

TOPIC TAGS: γ-radiation, γ-ray spectrum, Pa^{233}

ABSTRACT: Since 1952 there have been several studies of the radiations from Pa^{233}. It is known that in the decay of this isotope there are emitted γ-rays with energies of 301, 312 and 340 keV; however, there is disagreement in the reports of different investigators regarding the relative intensities of these γ-rays and the multipole orders of the corresponding transitions. In the present work, using the method of β-γ coincidences (A.N.Silant'yev, Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.fiz.25,270,1961) there were determined the total absolute intensity of the 301, 312 and 340 keV γ-rays (49 ± 5%), and the absolute intensity of the K x-rays together with the 74, 86 and 104 keV γ-rays (33 ± 4%). There was also determined the integral intensity of the 370, 400 and 417 keV γ-rays (8%). The experimental γ-ray spectrum is shown in a fi-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4024066

gure. The K, L and M shell conversion coefficients for the 312 keV γ-rays, evaluated on the basis of the data and conversion electron data in the literature, are 0.6, 0.1 and 0.02, respectively. Thus, according to the data of the present study the intensity of the 312 keV transition is 71% (which is in good agreement with the direct measurements of L.Elliott and A.Underhill (Nat.,761,1962)) and the total number of transitions to the ground state is 97%. Orig.art.has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 08Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4042972 S/0048/64/028/007/1255/1256

AUTHOR: Baranov, I.A.; Krivokhatskiy, A.S.; Silant'yev, A.N.

TITLE: Gamma-radiation from curium 242 and 243 /Report, 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy held in Tibilisi 14-21 Feb 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izv. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.28, no.7, 1964, 1255-1256

TOPIC TAGS: gamma-ray spectrum, alpha spectrum, alpha spectroscopy, curium

ABSTRACT: The photon yields per alpha decay of the 100, 220 and 277 keV Cm^{243} γ-rays and the 44 and 100 keV Cm^{242} γ-rays were measured by the α-γ coincidence method. The γ-spectrometer employed a NaI scintillator and had a resolution of 10% for 662 keV γ-rays. The alpha spectrometer employed an energy sensitive gold-silicon surface barrier detector made from n-type silicon. This detector was investigated in detail before being employed in the present measurements, and its behavior is described elsewhere (I.A.Baranov, Pribory* i tekhnika eksperimenta, No.2,113,1964; I.A.Baranov, M.V.Blinov and N.M.Kazarinov,Izv.AN SSSR,Ser.fiz.28,1257,1964). The energy resolution of the alpha detector was 60 keV, and the pulse rise time of each detector was less than 2×10^{-8} sec. Corrections were made for accidental co-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042972

incidences and for Compton scattering of the more energetic γ-rays. The apparatus was tested by measuring the photon yield per alpha decay of the 59.6 keV Am^{241} γ-ray. A yield of 0.31 per decay was found, in good agreement with the value ascribed to J.H.Hummel by E.K.Hyde (UCRL-9148, 1961). The photon yields per alpha decay of the 100, 220 and 277 keV Cm^{243} γ-rays were found to be 0.42, 0.113 and 0.112, respectively; those of the 44 and 100 keV Cm^{242} γ-rays were 2.7×10^{-4} and 0.9×10^{-4}, respectively. The yield obtained for the 100 keV Cm^{242} γ-ray must be regarded as a preliminary result, for the accuracy was much reduced in this case by a large accidental coincidence background. "In conclusion, the authors express their gratitude to L.M.Belov, P.B.Ivanov and V.G.Nedovesov for assistance in the work." Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP NR REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 006

2/2

L 32831-65 EWT(m) DIAAP S/0048/65/029/001/0163/0163

ACCESSION NR: AP5004541

AUTHOR: Baranov, I.A.; Berdikov, V.V.; Krivokhatskiy, A.S.; Silant'yev, A.N.

TITLE: Gamma radiation from Pu^{241} /Report, 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Physics held in Tbilisi 14-22 Feb 1964/

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fizicheskaya, v.29, no.1, 1965, 163

TOPIC TAGS: gamma ray, internal conversion, multipolarity, plutonium

ABSTRACT: The γ-ray spectrum of Pu^{241} was observed by the α-γ coincidence method, employing an α spectrometer with a silicon surface barrier detector adjusted to the Pu^{241} α-particle peak and a scintillation γ spectrometer in coincidence. Two γ rays were observed. These had energies of 95 and 145 keV, and absolute intensities of 51 and 7.5%, respectively. The absolute intensity of the 95 keV gammas is not in agreement with the findings of S.Freedman, S.Wagner and D.W.Engelkemeier (Phys.Rev.88,1155,1962); no reason is suggested for this discrepancy. By assuming that the 95 keV radiation is K x radiation from the conversion of the 145 keV γ transition it is found that the K conversion coefficient of the latter is 6.6, which corresponds to an M1 transition. Orig.art.has: 1 figure.

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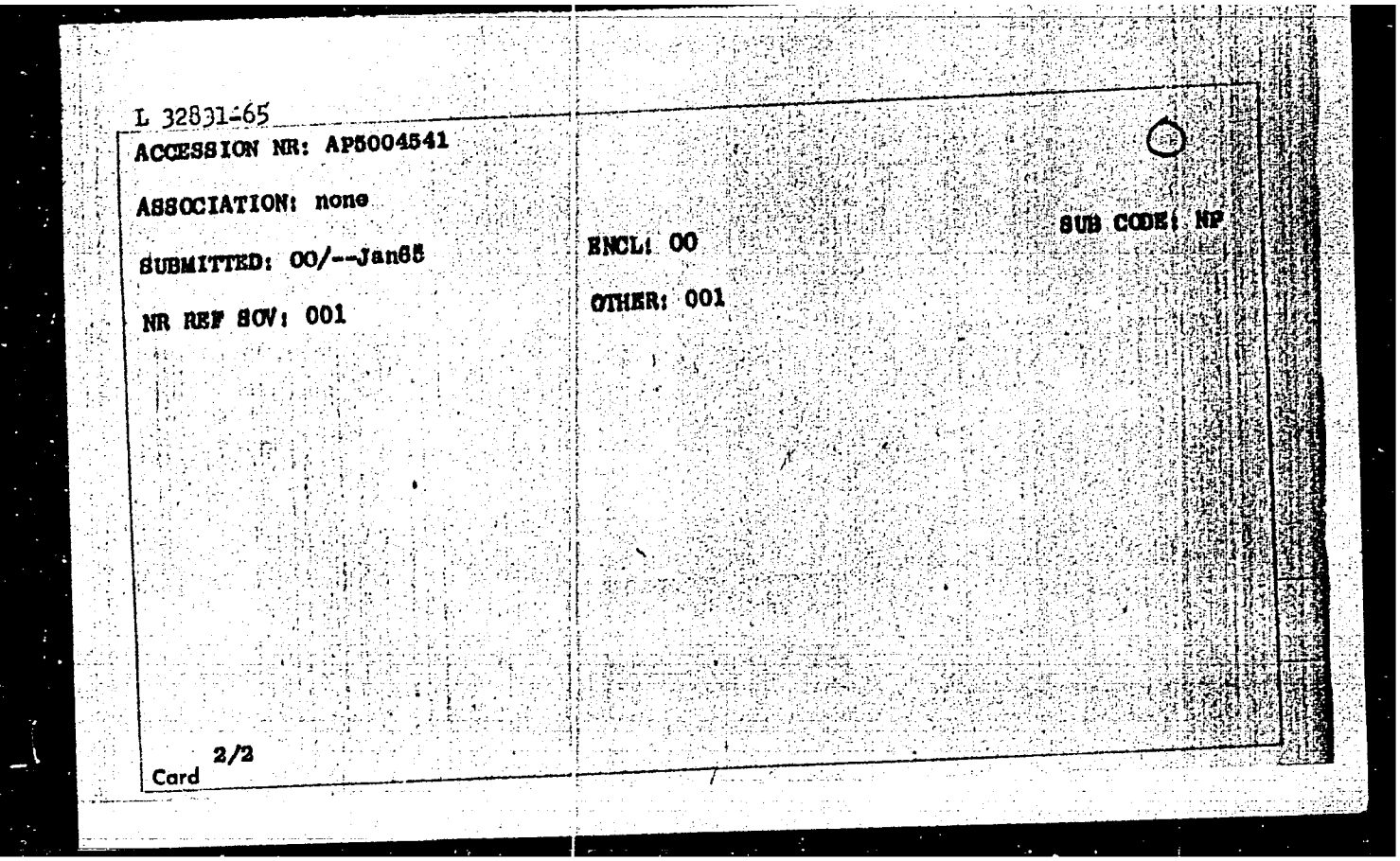

L 32831-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5004541

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00/--Jan65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

GASIYEV, I. I.; MALAKHOV, G. G.; NAZAROV, I. E.; SILANT'YEV, A. N.

"The size distribution of radioactive particles from nuclear weapon tests and their transport in the atmosphere."

paper to be presented at Symp on Atmospheric Chemistry, Circulation & Aerosols, Visby, Sweden, 18-25 Aug 1965.

Hydrometeorological Service USSR.

SILANT'YEV, A.P., polkovnik; ZELENOV, P.T., polkovnik; LEBEDEV, P.N., mayor; KOVALEV, V.V., mayor

Flights are the main concern of the staff. Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.2:26-40 F '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Russia—Air force)

SILANT'YEV, A.V.

Resonance, characteristics of a lathe. Stan.i instr. 24 no.11:11-13 N '53. (MLRA 6:12)

(Lathes)

SILANT'YEV, A. V.

[redacted] kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

[redacted] lathe saddles. Trudy [illegible] no. [illegible] (MLRA 10:8)

(Lathes--Vibrations)

SILANT'YEV, A. V.

25(1) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/3090

Moscow. Aviatsionnyy tekhnologicheskiy institut

Issledovaniye protsessov vysokoproizvoditel'noy obrabotki metallov rezaniyem (Analysis of High-productivity Metal-cutting Processes) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1959. 130 p. (Series: Its: Trudy, vyp. 38) 3,600 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Ministerstvo vysshego obrazovaniya SSSR.

Ed. (Title page): A.I. Isayev, Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor; Ed. (Inside book): S.I. Rumshteyn, Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: F.B. Morozova; Tech. Ed.: N.A. Fukhlikova; Managing Ed.: A.S. Zaymovshaya, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for designers and engineers in the field of machine-tool equipment and mechanical machining. It may also be useful to workers at scientific research institutes and aspirants.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles deals with problems arising in high-productivity metal-cutting processes. Emphasis is given to grinding operations for parts made from constructional alloys. Machining regimes and methods of improving machining operations are presented. No personalities are mentioned. References follow each article.

Kondratov, A.S. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Frequency and Amplitude of High-frequency Vibrations of Single-point Tools During High-speed Cutting of Steels With Poor Machinability 77

Isayev, A.I., and S.I. Rumshteyn [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Effect of the Dynamics of the Cutting Process and the Rigidity of the Tool on the Accuracy in Cutting Spiral Bevel Gears 87

Silant'yev, A.V. [Candidate of Technical Sciences]. Three-component Dynamometer with Inductive Transducers for Lathes 125

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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Card 3/3

3

20597

S/147/61/000/001/006/016
E031/E235

10 9100

AUTHORS: Kan, S.N., and Silant'yev, A.V. (Khar'kov)

TITLE: Fuselage Bending Calculations in the Region of a Mid-wing Junction

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, 1961, No. 1, pp. 46-60

TEXT: It appears from strain gauge data that neither in the region of the junction of a mid-wing with a fuselage nor beyond the boundaries of the region do the normal stresses obey the plane law of distribution. There is therefore a need to find a more accurate method of calculating this distribution. The present paper describes some of the results of investigations made at the Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy laboratorii Khar'kovskiy vysshego aviatsionno-inzhenernogo uchilishcha (Scientific Laboratory of the Khar'kov Higher Aviation Engineering College) with that end in view. It was assumed that the fuselage and wing were held rigid along their contour. The fuselage is regarded as a multiply statically indeterminate structure. Only axial forces on the transverse sections of the fuselage, bending moments on the ribs

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S/147/61/000/001/006/016
E031/E135

Fuselage Bending Calculations in the Region of a Mid-wing Junction

and the bending of the side wing ribs will be considered in the deformation equations. Consider the problem of determining the fundamental stresses σ and q when the fuselage and wing are joined along their common contour, so that the fuselage can be considered a shaft with a cantilever in the elastic state. Only the central part of the fuselage need be discussed and this is assumed loaded by a bending moment from either the front or rear part of the system. To determine the distribution of normal stresses along the length of the wing, σ is written as the product $\sigma_{ef}\ \varphi(x)$, where σ_{ef} represents the normal stresses at a section of the fuselage coinciding with the reinforced frame, and x is measured along the axis of the fuselage. Substituting this value for σ in the equation for the equilibrium of an element of the fuselage we obtain a differential equation for q. Initially it is assumed that the twisting moment of the wing is taken out through the reinforced frame. The fundamental stresses can easily be found after solving a very simple variational problem for $\varphi(x)$. By setting up the expression for the potential

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energy of the system and fulfilling the conditions for its extremum an inhomogeneous differential equation with constant coefficients is obtained for $\varphi(x)$. In solving this equation it is assumed that the moment of inertia of a section of a side rib is infinite. The boundary conditions are determined by the rigidity of the reinforced frames of the fuselage, which analysis of the solution shows to have a significant effect on the fundamental stresses at the central section. Calculations show that even if the reinforced frames are elastic, the assumption of their absolute rigidity gives sufficient accuracy in practice. The determination of the supplementary stresses is considered next. These stresses may be found from the condition that the deformations of the central section are shared with the front and rear sections. They can be written in the form $A_i \Phi(\psi) \varphi_i(x)$, where the A_i are amplitudes, Φ gives the variation of the supplementary stresses at cross-sections of the section, and φ_i gives their variation along the length of the section. The coefficients A_i are found from the deformation condition given above. The determination of

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the functions φ_i is obtained from the potential energy and the Euler equations for the variational problem. This leads to a differential equation of the form already encountered. The maximum supplementary stresses are 9.5% of the maximum fundamental stresses on the boundary between the front and central sections and 28% of these stresses on the boundary between the central and rear sections. The supplementary tangential stresses are determined from the equilibrium condition. The supplementary stresses diminish the bending moments in a reinforces frame along its whole perimeter. The correctness of the present simple method was verified experimentally on a model of circular section loaded by normal bending stresses which obeyed the plane law at its ends. Theoretical and experimental investigations show that the reinforced frames are relieved of their loading as the cross-section becomes less and less plane.
There are 11 figures.

SUBMITTED: August 1, 1960
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28817
S/147/61/000/003/006/017
E191/E381

10.6000 1327

AUTHORS: Kan, S.N. and Silant'yev, A.V.

TITLE: The analysis of a fuselage in torsion in the region of the central plane

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya tekhnika, no. 3, 1961, pp. 56 - 68

TEXT: The stressed state of a fuselage of circular cross-section is considered in the region of the wing under torsion. Peripheral fixing of the central plane of the wings to the fuselage has been assumed. The use of the elementary formula for the shear stresses in free torsion leads to substantial errors. Appreciable normal stresses arise in the transverse cross-section of the fuselage. The main cause for constrained torsion is the stiffness of the fuselage stringers in their planes. It follows that a change of shape takes place in the transverse cross-section. This change of shape is a function of the position of the cross-section and causes normal and shear stresses. The fuselage is considered as a multiply statically indeterminate system. The basic statically determined system is a design with

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The analysis of a fuselage ....

the shear stresses of free unconstrained torsion. The fuselage is simplified into a beam supported on end frames through two load-carrying and a set of ordinary stringers in the central plane. Simultaneously, with the shear stresses of the skin, stresses are observed also in the longitudinal cross-section of the system if the stringers are considered as supported by the end frames and loaded with the increments of the shear forces in the skin. In the initial system of forces, additional forces of interaction between sections of the skin arise as well as those between the stringers and the skin. The conditions of compatibility of deformation will be fulfilled if the additional stresses are taken into account. The static indeterminacy is eliminated by the Castigliano method. It is assumed that the end frames, taking into account the associated fuselage skin, have a large flexural stiffness. The basic stresses are determined. As a rule, they lead to warping of the cross-sections. To remove the warping which does not in fact take place beyond the limits of the central cross-section, additional stresses are postulated. These are found from the condition of compatibility of deformation of the

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S/147/61/000/003/006/017
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The analysis of a fuselage ....

central fuselage section with those of the front and rear sections. The analysis leads to a complete solution for the supplementary stresses. A numerical example given, derived from typical conditions, shows that the more refined stressing yields about 15% higher stresses in a shear and substantial normal stresses.
There are 11 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskoye vysshoye aviatsionnoye inzhenernoye voyennoye uchilishche (Khar'kov Military Aviation Engineering College)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1960

Card 3/3

BARANOV, I.A.; [illegible], V.V.; [illegible], A.S.; [illegible]EV, A.M.

Gamma radiation of Pu^{241}. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 29 no.1:163 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:2)

L 31543-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m) WW

ACC NR: AP6009059 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/66/000/001/0120/0122

AUTHOR: Bazhanova, V. A. (Novosibirsk); Silant'yev, B. A. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: An experimental verification of the hypothesis of the constancy of the vorticity of a fluid in the discontinuity zone

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no. 1, 1966, 120-122

TOPIC TAGS: fluid flow, vortex flow, temperature dependence, flow analysis, bluff body

ABSTRACT: The authors demonstrate experimentally, by the application of the analogy between vorticity and temperature, that in the discontinuity region in the wake of a bluff body the vorticity is constant. The purpose of the present work is to verify the correctness of the constancy hypothesis. Experiments on measuring the temperature distribution in the discontinuity zone were performed in a plane aerodynamic tube with closed working sections, measuring 2500 x 150 x 260 mm. Results of the measurement of temperature distribution in the discontinuity zone for an incoming flow velocity of 14.7 m/sec and total heater power of 675 w are shown in a figure. The temperature distribution for all other modes of flow velocity and heater power are similar. It is shown that the temperature in the zone remains constant along its entire length. The temperature peaks in certain sectors are attributed to the influence of the closeness of the heaters and their sufficiently high power; this

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L 31543-66

ACC NR: AP6009059

O

influence, however, very quickly loses its effect. The results are tabulated and discussed. Orig. art. has: 2 formulas, 1 table, and 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 28Jun65 / ORIG REF: 007

Card 2/2 LC

ACC NR: AP7000059 SOURCE CODE: UR/0207/66/000/005/0125/0129

AUTHOR: Silant'yev, B. A. (Novosibirsk)

ORG: none

TITLE: Experimental determination of turbulent transfer at the boundary of the flow separation zone

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy mekhaniki i tekhnicheskoy fiziki, no.5, 1966,125-129

TOPIC TAGS: flame holder, combustion, flow recirculation, turbulent heat transfer, turbulent boundary layer, flow separation

ABSTRACT: A steady-state thermal method was developed for determining the overall and local eddy diffusivities at the boundary of the flow separation zone behind bluff bodies. The experiments were conducted in a 150 x 260 mm wind tunnel with a 50 mm high plate and 25,50, and 100 mm deep recesses serving as bluff bodies. The velocity of the incident flow ranged from 3 to 21 m/sec. Along the boundary of the flow separation zone electric wire heaters were installed whose output was proportional to the flow velocity in the individual points. The temperatures inside and outside the zones were measured by differential thermocouples. The point where the flow separation zone is attached to the body was taken as the point where the electromotive force of the

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thermocouple changes its sign. (see Fig.1). The temperature profiles measured by this method are shown in Fig.2.

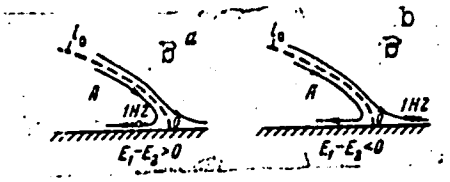

Fig.1. Change of the sign of the thermoelectromotive force of the differential thermocouple during passage through the point of attachment

A- Separation; B- main flow; 1- boundary line; 0- point of attachment; H- heater; 1,2- thermocouples.

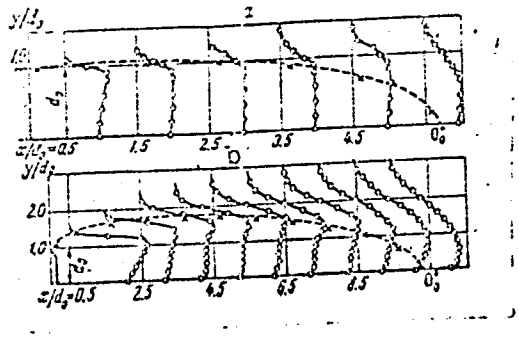

Fig.2. Temperatures in the flow separation zone behind a recess (a) 100 mm deep and behind a plate (b) 50 mm high. Scale: 1 mm corresponds to 0.4K.

The dotted line denotes the boundary between the zones and the crosses indicate the locations of the electric heaters. The figure shows that the temperature in the cross section of the flow separation zone is practically constant, and, therefore, it could be assumed that the local eddy diffusivities are proportional to the flow velocities in the given points of the boundary of the flow separation zone. The diffusivities were calculated from the mean temperatures in the separation zone by the formula $D_0 = Q/c_p \theta_0 \rho_{10}$ where c_p is specific heat; ρ, density,

l_0, length of the separation zone; Q is the overall heater output; $\theta_0 = T_0 - T_\infty$; T_0, the mean gas temperature in the separation zone; and T_0 temperature of the outer stream. The diffusivity calculation results are shown in Fig. 3.

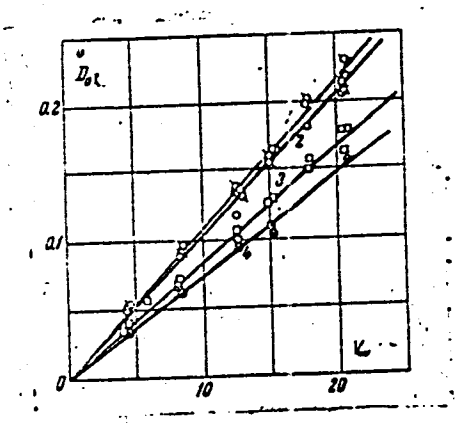

Fig.3. Eddy diffusivities as a function of incident flow velocity 1- Plate; 2- 100 mm recess; 3- 50 mm recess; 4- 25 mm recess.

ACC NR: AP7000059

By using the flow velocity in the constricted section of the duct instead of the incident flow velocity, a general correlation was obtained for all geometries. The author thanks M. A. Gol'dshtik under whose guidance the work was carried out. Orig.art. has: 7 figures and 10 formulas. [WA 76]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 18Feb66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003

Card 5/5

L 64713-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(c) LJP(c)/RPL JW/RM
ACCESSION NR: AR5012268 UR/0058/65/000/003/D042/D042

26
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 3D315

AUTHOR: Bogomolov, S. G.; Silant'yev, B. Ya.; Vedernikova, F. D.; Vedernikov, G. S.

TITLE: Quasi-line spectra of molecules 21

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Komis. po spektroskopii. AN SSSR, vyp. 1, 1964, 662-671

TOPIC TAGS: line spectrum, spectrum determination, chemical analysis

TRANSLATION: Quasi-line structure is observed (Shpol'skiy's method) in 1,2-benzanthracene, 5-methyl-3,4-benzacridine, 5-methyl-1,2-benzacridine, *N*-oxide of phenothracene, di-*N*-oxide of phenazine, 1,2-benzophenothiazine, 3,4-benzophenothiazine and others. The spectra are recorded on a photoelectrooptic device and subjected to vibrational analysis. A photoelectric method is developed for quantitative determination of a number of substances in a specimen from quasi-line spectra with a sensitivity of 10^{-12} - 10^{-13} g.

SUB CODE: SS, GC ENCL: 00

232

Card 1/1

KOVZHUN, I.; SILANT'YEV, D.

Leading mine in the Kuznetsk Basin. Ugol' 38 no.3:6-8 Mr '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Shakhta "Surtaikha" tresta Kiselevskugol' kombinata Kuzbassugol' (for Kovzhun). 2. Kuznetskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy ugol'nyy institut (for Silant'yev).

GILANT'YEV, D.T., inzh.; KAKHKHOV, Yu.M., inzh.

Inflow of clay into Kuznetsk Basin mines. Bezop.truda v prom. 9 no.4:34 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

POPOV, A.P.; SILANT'YEV, F.Ya.

Packings. Spirt. prom. 24 no.8:34-35 '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Packing (Mechanical engineering))

TANANYKIN, V.; SILANT'YEV, G.

Practical help to production. NTO 4 no.9:19-20 S '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Predsedatel' soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Sarbayskogo rudnika (for Tananykin). 2. Uchenyy sekretar' soveta Nauchno-tekhnicheskogo obshchestva Sarbayskogo rudnika (for Silant'yev).
(Kustanay Province—Iron mines and mining)

MALAN'IN; UTIN, I.F., SILANT'YEV, I.

Eliminate unnecessary load testing of bridge cranes. Metallurg 10 no.7:47 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Glavnyy mekhanik zavoda "Krasnyy Oktyabr'" (for Malan'in). 2. Glavnyy makhanik Azerbaydzhanskogo truboprokatnogo zavoda (for Utin). 3. Glavnyy mekhanik Krasnoyarskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda 'Sibelektrostal'" (for Silant'yev).

AMIYAN, V.A., red.; BORISOV, B.G., red.; IGREVSKIY, V.I., red.; KREMS, N.K., red.; MATSKIN, L.A., red.; SAAKOV, M.A., red.; SILANT'YEV, I.A., red.; KAYESHKOVA, S.M., ved. red.; STAROSTINA, L.D., tekhn. red.

[Creative activity of inventors and efficiency promoters in the oil and gas industries] Tvorchestvo izobretatelei i ratsionalizatorov neftianoi i gazovoi promyshlennosti. Pod obshchei red. V.A.Amiana. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 190 p. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznoye obshchestvo izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov. (Petroleum industry--Technological innovations)

SILANT'YEV, I.I.

USSR/Medicine - Pentothal Anesthesis
Medicine - Surgery

Jan 49

"Intraolsteal Narcosis Using Pentothal," Prof I. S. Zhorov, G. I. Lukomskiy, Hosp Surg, Faculty Surg Clinic, Sanitation-Hygiene Faculty, First Moscow Ord of Lenin Med Inst at Zhdanov Clinical Hosp, 8 pp

"Khirurgiya" No 1

Results of analysis of first 106 intraosteal narcoses carried out in clinic and Surg Dept, Tryokhgornaya Hosp, from 1946 to early 1948. A 2% solution of pentothal was introduced in bone-marrow cavity of various bones: sternum, outside ankle bone, tibia, femur, and ilium. Preliminary novocain injection is used with a special adaptation of the Kassirskiy needly for painless intraosteal injection. Dir, First Moscow Ord of Lenin Med Inst: Prof I. S. Zhorov. Chief Physician, Zhdanov Clinical Hosp: I. I. Silant'yev.

PA 56/49T75

SOKOLOV, N.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASIL'NIKOV, L.A., inzh.; SHCHETKIN, L.I.; SILANT'YEV, L.A.

Effect of surface treatment and the conditions of zinc plating on the quality of steel wire coatings. Stal' 23 no.9:856-857 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Beloretskiy staleprovolochno-kanatnyy zavod.

SOKOLOV, N.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; BURKOV, G.G., inzh.; KRASIL'NIKOV, L.A., inzh.; GOLOMAZOV, V.A., inzh.; BOBYLEVA, S.F.; LYSKOV, I.K.; Prinimali uchastiye: BREZHNEV, I.S.; SHCHETKIN, L.I.; YERMATSKAYA, A.M.; ANDRIANOVA, A.L.; SILANT'YEV, L.A.; NADEZHDINA, A.A.; LAKHMOSTOVA, F.S.; DEMENT'YEV, V.F.

Improvement of the processes of manufacturing high-strength, steel brass plated wire. Stal' 24 no.8:756-759 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Beloretskiy staleprovolochno-kanatnyy zavod.

SILANT'YEV, L.I., inzh.

Redesigning of the fastening assembly of beater holders of shaft mills. Energetik 10 no.10:12-13 O '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Coal, Pulverized)
(Boilers)

RASKATOV, V.M., insh.; KOKHTEV, A.A.; LELYANOV, V.A.; BESSONOVA, N.F.; VEYS, D.A.; KARABANOVA, L.T.; SILANT'YEV, M.G.; SITNICHENKO, A.I.[deceased]; CHYENKOV, V.S.; YARKOV, A.M., insh., retsenzent; GARANKINA, S.P., red.izd-va; TIKHANOV, A.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Brief handbook on materials used in the machinery industry] Kratkii spravochnik po mashinostroitel'nym materialam. Pod obshchey red. V.M.Raskatova. Moskva, Moskgiz, 1963. 440 p. (MIRA 16:7)

(Materials)

SILANT'YEV, N.

Control functions of the Soviet trade unions. Sov.profsoiuzy 6 no.18:49-54 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)
(Trade unions)

SILANT'YEV, N.

Trade unions are the Lenin school for administration. Sov. profsoiuzy 17 no.18:22-24 S '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Trade unions)

KRASIL'NIKOV, L.A.; CHERTOUSOV, V.A.; SILANT'YEV, S.A.

Use of the BU-3 ballistic stand in wire testing. Zav.lab. 31 no.10:1273-1274 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Beloretskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

SILANT'YEV, M.

On the roads of Egypt. Rabotnitsa 35 no.6:23-24 Je '57.
(MIRA 10:8)
(Egypt --Description and travel)

SILANT'YEV, V.A.

Improved use of statistical data. Tekst.prom. 17 no.9:60-61 S '57.
(MIRA 10:11)

1. Nachal'nik planovogootdela fabriki imeni Samoylova.
(Textile industry--Accounting) (Industrial statistics)

SILANT'YEV, V.A.; IVANITSKIY, Yu.P., nauchn. red.

[Hydrocyclones for cleaning woodpulp] Gidrotsiklony dlia ochistki massy. Moskva, TSentr. in-t tekhn. informatsii i ekon. issledovanii po lesnoi, bumazhnoi i derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshl., 1963. 20 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Proyektno-konstruktorskoye byuro Moskovskogo filiala Gosudarstvennogo instituta po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy tsellyulozhnoy promyshlennosti (for Silant'yev).

VAL'SHCHIKOV, N.M.; DOMOZOL'SKIY, P.I.; SILANT'YEV, V.A., nauchn. red.

[Analyzing the design and performance of various types of chopping machines] Analiz konstruktsii i raboty rubitel'nykh mashin raznykh tipov. Moskva, TSentr. nauchno-issl. in-t informatsii i tekhniko-ekon. issledovanii po lesnoi, tselliulozno-bumazhnoi, derevoobrabatyvaiushchei promyshl. i lesnomu khoz., 1963. 68 p. (MIRA 17:9)

L 45756-66 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWP(m) IJP(c) WW/AT

ACC NR: AP6018454 SOURCE CODE: UR/0051/66/020/006/1085/1086

AUTHOR: Gol'dfarb, V. M.; Il'ina, Ye. V.; Kostygova, I. Ye.; Luk'yanov, G. A.; Silant'yev, V. A.

96
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Population density of hydrogen levels in an argon-hydrogen plasma stream

SOURCE: Optika i spektroskopiya, v. 20, no. 6, 1966, 1085-1086

TOPIC TAGS: multicomponent plasma, supersonic nozzle, plasma generator, electron density, plasma electron temperature

ABSTRACT: Spectral emission of the argon plasma generated in the constant current plasmatron and flowing through a supersonic nozzle has been investigated. The electron density range was 10^{12} cm^{-3} to $3 \cdot 10^{15}$ cm^{-3} and electron temperature was 5000 to 2500°K. The spectrum was found to contain the lines of argon, hydrogen, recombination continuum and molecular bands of nitrogen (second positive system). The relative line intensity was determined by using Balmer lines for calibration. The spectrum was studied as a function of the radial position in the stream and the distance from the end of the nozzle. The population density of levels with principal quantum numbers n=4 and 5 increased with increasing distance to the axis and was found inverted at low electron densities. At the same time the n=3 and 4 as well as n=6 levels did not differ from

UDC: 533.9

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L 45956-66

ACC NR: AP6018454

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the equilibrium distribution. Relative population inversion and change with radial distance is explained by the collisions of a second kind between hydrogen and argon atoms. The authors also note the interesting result that not only does simple inversion occur, but also at lower densities the condition for light amplification

$$n_5 > \frac{g_5}{g_4} n_4$$

(where g_4, g_5 are statistical weights of levels 4 and 5) is satisfied. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 21Dec65/ OTH REF: 002

Card 2/2 blg

SILANT'YEV, Vladimir Ivanovich; ANTIPINA, L., red.; KOROLEVA, L., tekhn.red.

[The sun returns to Egypt] Solntse vozrashchaetsia Egiptu. [Moskva] Izd-vo TsK VLKSM "Molodaia gvardiia," 1957. 154 p. (MIRA 10:12)
(Egypt--Description and travel)

SILANT'YEV, V.N.

New data on Upper Permian sediments in the central part of the southern Sikhote-Alin' Range. Sov.geol. 6 no.2:138-143 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.
(Sikhote-Alin' Range—Geology, Stratigraphic)

SILANT'YEV, V.N.

Fuzin-Iman displacement. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 28 no.2:39-49 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut, Leningrad.
(Sikhote-Alin' Range--Geology, Structural)

SILANT'YEV, V.B.

Significance of the new discovery [illegible] per Permian outcrops [illegible]. Sov.geol. 8 no.10:130-141 O '65. (MIR: 18:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut.

SILANT'YEV, V. V. (selo Teshma Ivanovskoy oblasti)

Differential diagnosis of rheumatic and infectious nonspecific polyarthritis. Fel'd. i akush. 27 no.5:8-10 My '62.
(MIRA 15:7)

(ARTHRITIS, RHEUMATOID) (RHEUMATISM)
(DIAGNOSIS, DIFFERENTIAL)

[redacted], V.V.

Experimental evaluation of the effectiveness of chrisomallin. Vop. onk. 11 no.2:52-57 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Iz laboratorii eksperimental'noy bioterapii (zav - chlen-korr. AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Mayevskiy) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. N.N. Blokhin).

L 56032-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5018383 UR/0297/64/009/011/0993/0997

AUTHOR: Silant'yev, V. V.

TITLE: Efficacy of Olivomycin, an antitumorous antibiotic, administered by different methods

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 9, no. 11, 1964, 993-997

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, drug treatment, experiment animal, therapeutics

ABSTRACT: It has been known for some time that olivomycin, is an effective anticancer preparation when applied intravenously for the treatment of lymphogranulematosis, melanoblastoma, ovary tumors, and seminoma metastases. Of late, however, there have been claims that it is effective also when administered by other methods. Experiments were carried out to determine the methods of administration which will produce the greatest effect with least toxicity. Mice and rats were used in the experiments. Therapy with olivomycin was begun five to six days after the animals were inoculated with the tumors. The prepara-

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L 56032-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5018383

tion was administered to the animals intravenously, intraperitoneally, subcutaneously, intramuscularly, rectally, and per os. Treatment continued for a period of two weeks for the mice, and three weeks for the rats. It was established that olivomycin is effective against the tumors when administered parenterally as well as enterally, with the enteral method being somewhat less effective than the parenteral method; the preparation is less toxic, however, when enterally administered.

Orig. art. has: 2 tables, 2 graphs.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy bioterapii Instituta eksperimental'noy i klinicheskoy onkologii AMN SSSR, Moscow (Laboratory of of Experimental Biotherapy, Institute of Experimental and Clinical Oncology, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 20Feb64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 003 JPRS

Card 2/2

SILAN'YEV, Ye. I.

"Sensitivity of Hemolytic Streptococci to Penicillin and Gramicidin." Sub 13 Dec 51, Acad Med Sci USSR.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55.

S/205/61/001/004/022/032
D298/D303

AUTHORS: Silant'yev, Ye. I., Ankudinov, V. A., and Kolesov, S. G.

TITLE: Immunity to anthrax with exposure to ionizing radiation

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 1, no. 4, 1961, 580-582

TEXT: The aim of the work was to study the possibility of creating specific immunity to anthrax with exposure to ionizing radiation. An attempt was made to establish specific immunity in irradiated animals before and after immunization, after the elapse of the acute symptoms which normally continue for about 3 weeks. The tests were run on guinea pigs divided into 2 groups: group I--irradiation, immunization, infection; group II--immunization, irradiation, infection. Group I was irradiated with a ГУТ Со-400 (GUT So-400) telegamma apparatus at an intensity of 28 r/min. and group II with an РУМ-3 (RUM-3) apparatus at an intensity of 32 r/min. Each guinea pig received a single dose ranging from 170 - 185 r. A liquid, live anthrax vaccine containing 30 - 33 million live spores per ml was used for vaccination. It was found that

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general irradiation did not affect the formation of specific immunity to anthrax and did not change the animal's resistance to this infection after vaccination, provided that not less than 9 days had elapsed between immunization and irradiation. Immunized animals exposed to irradiation developed a slight degree of radiation sickness, but preserved their immunity to anthrax. Those animals exposed to radiation 2 - 3 weeks after immunization had developed a stable immunity to anthrax. Future research will establish the possibility of creating and preserving specific immunity in animals irradiated with larger doses of ionizing radiation. There are 3 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (Central Institute of Advanced Medical Training); Nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov (Scientific Control Institute of Veterinary Preparations), Moscow

SUBMITTED: May 13, 1959

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AUTHORS: Silant'yev, Ye.I., Ankudinov, V.A. and Kolesov, S.G.

TITLE: Anthrax immunity upon the action of ionizing radiation on the organism

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 11, 1962, 121-123

TEXT: The purpose of this study was to examine the possibility of developing a specific immunity to anthrax in animals irradiated before and after inoculation with live anthrax vaccine. In experiments on two groups of guinea pigs the relationship between the anthrax immunity and a mild form of radiation sickness was studied. Three out of 22 animals irradiated prior to immunization perished. None of the animals irradiated after immunization died. Conclusions: (1) Radiation doses causing a relatively mild form of radiation sickness have no effect on the formation of a specific anthrax immunity and do not change the animal's resistance to this infection after vaccination, provided that the interval between immunization and

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irradiation is not less than 9-10 days; (2) animals immunized before irradiation with low doses retained their specific anthrax immunity; (3) 2-3 weeks after the exposure of nonimmunized animals to the same radiation doses a stable anthrax immunity developed after inoculation with CTI (STI) vaccine. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATIONS: Tsentral'nyy institut usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (Central Advanced Training Institute for Physicians) and Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-kontrol'nyy institut veterinarnykh preparatov (State Scientific Institute for the Control of Veterinary Preparations)

SUBMITTED: April 17, 1962

SOV/81-59-9-32804

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, 1959, Nr 9, pp 478 - 479 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Entin, I.G., Silant'yeva, A.G., Gostunskaya, I.V., Khromov, S.I.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Group Chemical Composition of Light Oil of Kerosene Pyrolysis

PERIODICAL: V sb.: Sostav i svoystva neftey i benzino-kerosinovykh fraktsiy. Moscow, AS USSR, 1957, pp 417 - 427

ABSTRACT: The group composition of 2 light oils of kerosene pyrolysis (I and II) has been studied. Diolefines (with conjugated double bonds) were separated by heating with maleic anhydride (4 hours, boiling in ampoules). For the determination of aromatic hydrocarbons (H) with unsaturated side chains and of the nature of unsaturated H after elimination of diolefines, hydrogenation of the oils I and II and the fractions of oil I of up to 95, 95 - 122, 122 - 150, 150 - 175, >175°C was carried out under soft conditions (skeleton Ni-catalyst, usual temperature), as well as sulfonation before and after hydrogenation. The content of paraffins and naphthenes was determined

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from the anilin points of the fractions. It has been established that the content of aromatic H of unsaturated nature is 12.5 and 10.5%, aromatic H of saturated nature 71.5 and 78.5, paraffin H 3.5 and 1.6, naphthene H 3.0 and 1.4, olefines 2.5 and 3.5, cycloolefines 3.0 and 3.0, diolefines with conjugated bonds 4.0 and 1.5.

Ye. Pokrovskaya

TISHCHENKO, G.N.; ZYKALOVA, K.A.; SILANT'YEVA, I.A.

Crystallographic study of iodomercurate gramicidin C.
Kristallografiia 9 no.1:37-43 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Institut kristallografii AN SSSR.

PATRUSEV, V.I.; BATUYEVA, T.I.; BOGOMOLOV, N.A.; GANYUSHKINA, S.M.; NAUMOV, M.P.; PAVLOVA, I.V.; PARYSHKIN, Yu.A.; POLUKHINA, A.V.; SILANT'YEVA, K.G.; SUGANOVA, N.M.

Experiments in physiological evaluation of food rations. Uch.zap. UrGU no.31:3-16 '59. (MIRA 14:5)
(Cattle--Feeding and feeds) (Proteins)

SILANT'YEVA, K.G.

Effect of rations with a different protein content and other nutritive substances on the secretory activity of the mammary gland in cows. Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4: 74-79'63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Rekomendovana kafedroy yestestvoznaniya Sverdlovskogo pedagogicheskogo instituta.

KORBOV, M.; SILANT'YEVA, N.

Time study and work norms on automatic production lines.
Sots.trud. 7 no.6:64-69 Je '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Time study) (Automation)

SILANT'YEVA, N.A.

Special features of the study of labor processes on automatic production lines. Sots. trud 5 no.9:68-77 S '60. (MIRA 13:10)
(Moscow--Assembly-line methods)
(Time study)

SILANT'YEVA, N.A.; STEPANOV, A.P.

Efficient organization of work on automatic production lines.
Mashinostroitel' no.9:43-44 S '61. (MIRA 14:10)
(Automation) (Factory management)

SILANT'YEVA, N.A.

Methodology for studying the expenditure of working time in work on automatic lines. Nauch.trudy MIEI no.18:215-236 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

(Machinery industry) (Assembly-line methods) (Time study)

ZAKHAROV, N.N., Prinimala uchastiye SILANT'YEVA, N.A.; DESYATKOV, M.I., inzh., retsenzent; STRUZHESTRAKH, Ye.I., inzh., red.; SEMENOVA, M.M., red.izd-va; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhn. red.

[Problems in the establishment of technical labor norms for the machinery industry]Zadachnik po tekhnicheskomu normirovaniiu truda v mashinostroenii; metodicheskie razrabotki i resheniia zadach. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1962. 398 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Machinery industry--Production standards)

SILANT'YEVA, Nina Aleksandrovna; DUBROVSKIY, Yu.N., red.

[Automation and the establishment of norms for work] Avtomatizatsiia i normirovanie truda. Moskva, Izd-vo "Ekonomika," 1964. 132 p. (MIRA 17:5)

SILANT'YEVA, N.I.

The distribution of the isomorphous and of the isodimorphous components between the solid and liquid phases in the crystallization from aqueous solutions. I. The equilibrium in certain systems with components of the sulfate type at 20°. O. Ye. Gorshtein and N. I. Silant'eva. *Zhur. Obshchei Khim.* 23, 1299–1302(1953).—The equil. distribution of the isomorphic and isodimorphic components was studied at 20° for the systems $FeSO_4$–$CoSO_4$–H_2O, $NiSO_4$–$FeSO_4$–H_2O, and $NiSO_4$–$MgSO_4$–H_2O. The $FeSO_4$–$CoSO_4$–H_2O system is ideal at 20°. The coeff. of equil. distribution, $D_{equil.}(Fe,Co)$ is equal to 1.20 and its inverse value $D_{equil.}(Co,Fe)$ is equal to 0.84. For the $NiSO_4$–$FeSO_4$–H_2O system with isodimorphic components, there are 2 regions where solid solns. of different structures exist. In each of these regions the system is ideal. The value of $D_{equil.}(Ni,Fe)$ in the region where solid solns. of the monoclinic iron sulfate type exist is 0.41 and the value of $D_{equil.}(Fe,Ni)$ in the region where solid solns. of the rhombic, $NiSO_4$ type exist is 0.50. The $NiSO_4$–$MgSO_4$–H_2O system is ideal only in limited ranges of concn. The value of the coeff. of equil. distribution of Mg in the crystn. of $NiSO_4$ is 0.65 at 20° and the value of this coeff. for Ni in the crystn. of $MgSO_4$ is 1.23.

J. Rovtar Leach